



The Hongkong Telegraph

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OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR.

Nine French Divisions Employed.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN FORCES.

(Reuter's Service.)

Amsterdam, January 10. The morning papers state that nine French divisions, comprising one hundred and twenty thousand men, will participate in the action in the Ruhr, "as if an enemy position were about to be attacked." The German railway authorities have been ordered to hold seventy-three military trains in readiness for the French, who will not only occupy the mines and factories but also the railways, bridges and viaducts as a precautionary measure against sabotage.

Paris, January 10. Several militant Communists, not including Marcel Cachin, who is at Essen, have been arrested on a charge of endangering the safety of the State by anti-French propaganda, particularly lectures and articles in Germany.

Berlin, January 10. The Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate has decided to transfer its head office from Essen to Hamburg. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that Krupp will try to continue work normally in order to avoid unemployment. It is reported that the Minister of Food, Doctor Luther, intends to resume the burgomastership of Essen.

Paris, January 10. A note handed to the German Ambassador says that in consequence of the default in coal and timber deliveries recorded by the Reparations Commission, the French Government deems it necessary to send a mission of engineers to the Ruhr to control these deliveries. The note does not indicate the places where members of the mission will take up quarters, but it mentions that troops will accompany the mission, with the sole object of assuring its safety and maintaining order at the points of control.

Brussels, January 10. The Foreign Minister has notified Germany of the measures to be taken owing to her default similarly to France.

The Note states that Italy is also sending a mission, and emphasises that operation is in nowise a military or political one, and no disturbance will be caused to the normal life of the population. It warns the staff administration and representatives of the industrial and commercial bodies that they must conform to the orders of the mission, under penalty of severe sanctions.

German Passive Resistance.

Berlin, January 10. An indication of the German methods to deal with the French occupation is given in the announcement that the headquarters of the Coal Syndicate have been removed from Essen to Hamburg, thus depriving the Ruhr mining companies of their central organisation of the sale of their products. It is pointed out here that the French will therefore be obliged to deal with the companies individually or create their own syndicate. The latter measure will be difficult because the German syndicate has already sent all its documents and books to Hamburg. The Mittag Zeitung says all the big manufacturers in the Ruhr and their managers and engineers will leave the district when the French enter Essen.

Cologne, January 10. The French Rhine flotilla stationed at Mayence is proceeding to Düsseldorf, Ruhrort and Duisburg to-night.

The French Rhine flotilla is a considerable fleet comprising converted Rhine steamers and armed motor launches of the British pattern, able to navigate the network of the Ruhr canals. Schoolwork has been partly suspended at Düsseldorf, where numerous schools and forty hotels have been requisitioned by the French. The Germans have already supplied forty-three of the twenty-three trains demanded by the French, whose advance guard is moving by road, and the remainder by rail. Essen and Muelheim will be the first objectives, and after that Bochum and Gelsenkirchen. The attitude of the Germans in the British area is venomously anti-French. A large and irresponsible section of the population favours active resistance. The wildest rumours are afloat, and fears are expressed lest the British and American troops be withdrawn.

The Americans Leaving.

Washington, January 10. President Harding has recalled the American troops from the Rhine.

New York, January 10. The transport St. Mihiel sails to-day or to-morrow to repatriate American troops on the Rhine.

Washington, January 10. The announcement of the withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhine followed a conference at the White House, attended by Messrs. Hughes and Weeks. The immediate inference in many quarters was that the withdrawal should be interpreted as a protest rather than an attempt to avoid possible trouble, as a result of the French advance. It is now reported that President Harding's order allowed a notification from France to the effect that she intended to proceed with the occupation of the Ruhr despite definite knowledge that this would entail the withdrawal of the American troops.

Berlin, January 10. The Government has decided to recall the Ambassadors from Paris and Brussels, who have been instructed to leave their offices in charge of the diplomatic counsellors.

Exchange Market Affected

London, January 10. Exchanges continued nervous, but were improving towards the close. Sterling in New York is quoted at 4.56½. The French franc in London is at 67.20 and the Belgian franc at 73.55. The dollar is at 93¼. Marks have depreciated to 49,000.

A Protest to the World.

Berlin, January 10. The German Government is making a worldwide protest against the French and Belgian measures, through its diplomatic representatives, who have been instructed to submit a comprehensive statement to the Powers to whom they are accredited, complaining of a breach of the Peace Treaty and of international law.

Washington, January 10. In the Senate, Mr. Reed advocated the recall of Mr. Boyden, the American representative on the Reparations Commission, deeming he was an unofficial meddling, capable of much harm as an official spokesman.

Rome, January 10. According to the newspapers the Foreign Office is elaborating a new plan designed to solve the reparations problems, the details of which will be worked out between France, Italy, Belgium and Germany. It is noteworthy that Britain is not mentioned.

SINGAPORE RENTS RISING.

Elea for Control Measure.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, Jan. 11. There is considerable alarm regarding the rents situation, following the withdrawal of control.

Landlords are generally substantially increasing rents and in some cases have trebled them.

The Government is being entreated to re-introduce the control scheme.

The reply to the tenants' petition to the Secretary of State has not yet been received.

TROUBLE IN HANKOW.

Volunteers Called Out.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Jan. 11.

The Hankow Volunteers, as well as Chinese troops, have been called out as the result of a clash between the British Concession Police and Messrs. Mackenzie and Company's cotton mill workers, who threaten to strike, demanding more wages.

The Hankow B.A.T. strike is still on.

RUBBER FIRM.

Shares in Strong Demand.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, Jan. 11.

Rubber is firm at 1.31. Rubber shares are in strong demand on a rising market.

NEWS BY RADIO.

Interesting Italian Items.

The Consul-General for Italy sends us the following radio messages:—

Rome, January 2.—The world-famous economist, Pareto, has accepted an invitation to participate in the Commission of Limitation of Armaments.

Rome, Jan. 2.—The Holy See denies the news published in the Berliner Tagesspiegel that the Pope has sent an official appeal to America regarding European reconstruction. The Pope has only privately expressed his hope that America shall participate in reconstruction work in aid of humanity and international civilisation.

Citta di Castello, Jan. 2.—Two worm-eaten paintings by Raphael, representing the Holy Trinity, have been found and will be restored by Professor Zanchi.

Rome, Jan. 2.—An official statement, dealing with the unfavourable condition of Italian emigration in the United States, Argentine and Brazil, announces that a special financial organisation will be created to handle emigration.

Rome, Jan. 2.—At the next conference of the League of Nations, Italy will be represented by ex-Premier Salandra, in place of Ambassador Imperiali.

Rome, Jan. 2.—Italy defeated Germany by 3 goals to 1 in a football match.

AMERICA'S FRIENDLY SPIRIT.

Favours British Debt-Funding Plans.

Washington, January 10

The preliminary negotiations as regards the funding of the British debt have convinced American official circles that a modification of the rate of interest for the duration of the debt fixed by the present American law will be necessary in order to reach a settlement, and a tentative plan must be framed for submission to Congress. Both Houses have debated the funding negotiations. Mr. Burton, one of the American debt commissioners, speaking in the House of Representatives, urged them to give the most moderate terms possible for payment, for Britain stood with her back to the wall.

New York, January 10.

The papers are unctious in their praise of Mr. Baldwin's straightforward and masterly exposition of the debt situation, and urge Congress to make an agreement on the easiest terms possible.

TURKS BECOMING REASONABLE.

Lausanne, January 10.

An important result has been reached at a meeting of the commission for the exchange of populations, which is, that the Turks have abandoned their policy regarding the Greek Patriarch, who will remain at Constantinople and be deprived of his temporal powers, and the Greek inhabitants will be permitted to remain at Constantinople.

The Turkish inhabitants are to be allowed to remain in West Thrace, but the only Greeks who will be allowed to remain in Constantinople are the arrivals after October, 1918. Lord Curzon has expressed his gratification at the change of attitude by the Turks. The consensus of opinion of the delegates is that this is the most satisfactory meeting of the conference so far.

M.C.C.'S TWO VICTORIES.

Bethlehem, January 10.

The M.C.C. compiled 325 (Russell 110). The Free State eleven replied with 120, and the M.C.C. thus won by an innings and thirty-five runs.

Timaru, N.Z., January 10.

The M.C.C. beat South Canterbury by an innings and 204.

END OF INDIAN TRIALS.

Lucknow, January 10.

The cases of murder and arson arising out of a non-co-operation attack on police station in Chauri Chaura district, Gorakhpur, in February, have concluded. Out of 228 accused, 47 have been acquitted, 172 sentenced to death, and two to two years' imprisonment. Six men died whilst under trial, and one has been discharged.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

London, January 10.

The British overseas trade figures for last year are:—Imports £1,004,000,000 compared with £1,085,000,000 in 1921; and exports £720,000,000 compared with £703,000,000.

DUTCH COLONIAL LOAN.

Amsterdam, January 10.

It is understood that the forthcoming issue of an East Indies Loan forms part of the twelve milliard guilders sanctioned in 1921 but not yet completely called up.

A POPULAR INVESTMENT.

London, January 10.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Co.'s subscription lists for the new shares closed shortly after opening.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

A Successful Motor-Car Chase.

The story of how, by acting promptly on a decision two Chinese policemen were able to capture a gang that took part in a highway robbery is told in an official report received this morning.

Shortly after the commission of the crime, in which a Chinese woman was victimised, the gang was followed up in a motor car and overtaken on the Pokfulam Road, apparently making for Aberdeen village. The two policemen who took part in the capture had previously received the report from the woman and they borrowed the first motor car they came across—belonging to the Standard Oil Company. From Kennedy Town they went through Jubilee Road, Mount Davis Road and into Pokfulam Road. The four robbers comprising the gang had no suspicion that this means of conveyance would be used in the chase against them, and were, as a result, taken completely by surprise. They surrendered almost without a struggle. In the pocket of one was found the pair of gold rings stolen from the woman, and in another, was the small knife which the robbers had used to intimidate the woman.

The robbery occurred at noon yesterday in Victoria Street, the victim being accompanied by another woman who, however, was not molested to any great extent. It is suggested that the comparatively casual search was due to the desire of the robbers to make a quick escape before they were disturbed.

The Criminal Investigation Department believes it has a complete chain of evidence against the prisoners in connection with recent armed and highway robberies. The robbery on a Chinese schoolboy who was riding a bicycle near Jubilee Lockout will be recalled as an event of a few days ago, and it had a sequel when the gang arrested in yesterday's affair was paraded for identification with twenty others, one of them being picked out by the boy as belonging to the party which stole his finger ring. The same men are believed to have figured in many of the highway robberies in Kennedy Road, Conduit Road, Bowen Road, and other thoroughfares in the upper levels, and arrangements are being made with a view to their identification by the victims concerned.

Other Cases.

Two other armed robberies also figured in yesterday's exciting doings. In the one case a shop at No. 182 Praya East was entered whilst the folks were having their evening meal. They were hustled into one corner of the shop by three armed desperadoes, and a search yielded a haul of \$185 in money. It is stated that the robbers used revolvers.

Following a water carrier in through the back door, five men, variously armed with knives and revolvers, broke into premises occupied by a coppersmith at No. 29 Battery Street at 8 p.m. and proceeded to blind and gag the inmates with gas improvised from a partly-eaten apple, a stick of sugar cane, and wine cups. A sum of \$185 was collected from the various drawers and boxes in the place, as well as a pair of ear-rings of the value of \$5.

SERIOUS CANTON SITUATION.

INVADERS GETTING NEARER.

Cantonese Troops Refuse to Fight.

BRIBED BY SUN YAT-SEN?

There is serious news to hand to-day regarding the progress of the Kwangsi and Yunnan troops whose objective is Canton city. Some of the Cantonese forces which were despatched for the purpose of checking the invaders have mutinied, refused to fight and are retreating; whilst reports are current that both General Chan King-ming (Commander-in-Chief) and Mr. Chan Chik-yue (Civil Governor) have already fled from Canton.

Reporting on these developments, our Canton correspondent states that all the Cantonese forces at Shihing, on the West River, mutinied on the 9th instant, the reasons given being the falling value of the banknotes, in which they are paid, and the strict orders issued with regard to the suppression of gambling. This was followed by the troops under General Yip Kue, the Commander-in-Chief of the West River Expedition, refusing to fight and retreating from their positions.

Coincident with these happenings, a body of Yunnan troops arrived at Shihing by way of Sze Wui, and the Cantonese troops thereupon retreated to Kwongli, whilst General Chan Wing-soon's force has moved down to Samshui.

Another report states that when the forces of two of the Cantonese regimental commanders, Chan and Ho, were taken up to the front they suddenly mutinied and began to retreat. The commanders then fled with only a handful of troops, and Chan is already said to have reached Canton.

It is reported from Shihing that numbers of the Cantonese troops have evacuated the town, whilst those who remained have, with the Yunnanese soldiers, begun wholesale plundering, nearly every shop in the place being robbed. The cruisers Kingtai and Konghong opened fire and caused a number of small fires on land, but they soon retired.

Regarding General Chan King-ming, it is said that he has fled, as well as the Civil Governor, and that he will retire to Waichow and make his headquarters there, pending the handing over of the provincial administration to others.

A general meeting of the leading merchants and gentry was held at the Kwongchai Hospital, Canton, yesterday, for the purpose of dealing with the question of maintaining order. The majority of those present favoured the administration being handed over to Tang Shao-yi, Admiral Tong Ting-kong and General Ngai Bong-ping, but no definite decision was reached.

Many of the shops in Canton have closed and some people have left the city, but the situation at the moment is quiet.

Latest News.

The Canton papers to arrive in Hongkong this morn'g time make no mention either of the fall of Shihing or of the departure from Canton of Gen. Chan King-ming and the Civil Governor. In fact, a full report is given of a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Kwangsi Hospital by Canton leading merchants, as a result of which 30 representatives were sent as a deputation to see General Chan, requesting him to take steps to maintain order in the city. When the deputation arrived at the military headquarters, General Chan was engaged in a military conference and he deputed his Chief Secretary to see them. The deputation asked for the issue of a notice stating that order would be maintained, and the Secretary

The incident shows that General Chan was still in Canton yesterday afternoon, and that the resources to the effect that he had gone to Waichow are premature.

One of the papers also state that General Chan recently received \$100,000 in cash from General Chan for distribution among the soldiers in Shihing. When this money was distributed, the soldiers declared their allegiance to Chan and stated they would fight to a finish.

Friends of the present Canton regime state that the whole trouble has been brought about because of financial operations. The heavy discount on the banknotes has made it impossible for the Government to pay the troops in cash, but Sun Yat-sen's agents have bribed both commanders and men with cash sent down from the North. This accounts for the "turn-coat" action of certain regiments. Normally, the soldiers would have paid themselves from the operation of gambling houses, but General Chan has strictly forbidden gambling.

In spite of the fact that he was advised to allow its resumption, he has sternly refused to listen to such advice, saying that he would sooner give up office than authorise the resumption of the gambling evil. The Foreign Loan, from which he expected so much, has not been successful and the Government, without money and with only depreciated notes, has not been able to pay its troops. Sun has realised the opportunity to buy the support of the soldiers and has caused the above payments to be made.

It is also stated to-day that General Ho, who was the son-in-law of Sun, is now on his way to Canton, and is expected to lead the defensive Canton Army in person, provided he can keep its support. There is no great fear of fighting in and around Canton as it is expected that if Chan cannot check the advance at the point it has now reached, he will drop out of the scene as he wishes no repetition of disorders and fighting in Canton. The nearest "enemy" troops are said to be still over 100 miles from Canton itself. It is all a question as to whether Chan's remaining troops prove loyal to him, or whether they will act as his comrades did—go over to the other side in consideration of bigger monetary offers.

Civil Governor Arrives Here.

As we go to press, we learn that the Civil Governor (Mr. Chan Chik-yue) and his family arrived in Hongkong this afternoon by the a.s. Honam.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The Director of Education requires Chinese Assistant Masters.—Page 4.

L. A. Lapicque and Co. draw attention to Liqueur Brandy 92 years old.—Page 7.

Mlle. Toska is appearing at the Star Theatre for the last time to-night.—Pages 3, 4, 7 and 12.

Mr. J. E. Orlerton has been appointed manager for the International Trade Developer.—Page 4.

LISTEN!

You can wait for the buying public to discover you, or you can advertise.

"The Sin of Martha Quesed" is the attraction at the Kowloon Theatre.—Page 12.

Hughes and Hough are holding an auction sale of valuable teakwood and blackwood furniture etc. on the 13th inst.—Page 4.

Whiteway, Laidlaw's winter sale commences on the 15th inst.—Page 9.

Homepun Folks is the special feature at the Coronet Theatre.—Pages 4 and 12.

To-day's Exchange.

The dollar rate of exchange

NOTICE

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MRS. S. UZUNOYE.

Mrs. SEKAI.

The Canton Bank 2nd Floor.

No. 11 Duddell St. Hongkong.

THE MUI TSUI BILL.

A Lively Public Meeting.

There was considerable feeling
demonstrated at the mui tsui
meeting held at the Tung Wah
Hospital yesterday.

At the outset, Mr. Tse Sung-chi
questioned the right of the Chair-
man Mr. Lo Chung-kue, to occupy
the chair, in view of the fact that
this was a meeting of Kai-fong and
Mr. Lo Chung-kue was only the
Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospi-
tal.

The Chairman said that it had
been the established custom for the
Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospi-
tal to preside at Kai-fong meet-
ings convened by the institution.
There was no reason to depart from
the rule.

Another speaker asked the Chair-
man if it was appropriate to allow
smoking at the meeting, which he
considered was against humanity
etiquette.

Serious Business.

Another speaker Mr. So Po-kan,
condemned the pleasantries and
urged the meeting to proceed with
the business, whereafter the dis-
cussion in the lot of the mui tsui
began.

Mr. Tse Sung-chi described the
mui tsui problem as a matter in-
volving national prestige. The
new Bill marked the beginning of
the emancipation of the unfor-
tunate girls whose lives were not
better than slaves. If the women
of China aspired to go hand in
hand with their Western sisters in
progress, said Mr. Tse, then there
must not be any sale of humani-
ty.

The mui tsui system was
most degrading. It was scan-
dalous and a disgrace to the whole
Chinese nation. Apart from the
hardships and sufferings which it
entailed on the unfortunate girls,
the system was bad in so far as it
encouraged "junked" parents to
neglect their daughters and gave
them the assurance that, in time of
a crisis, they could rely on the sale
of them to swell their purses.

Instead of finding some other means
of relieving themselves. Human
beings should not be treated like
ordinary commodities. The speaker
mentioned abuses which some
servant girls had to bear with
depraved masters. There had been
cases in which servant girls, after
having forced to become the con-
cubines of their masters, were
re-married as widows because they
were not recognised by the family.

"Are we going to tolerate this?"
asked the speaker. "Are we go-
ing to stand with hands folded and
allow it to continue?" Mr. Tse
urged that the Government be
asked to set the Bill in operation
as quickly as possible.

Opposition.

Opposing the Bill, Mr. Ho Su-
wan stated that as there were
always two sides to a question so
in the case of the mui tsui there
must have been parents desiring
to part with their daughters
before there were mui tsui.

He had a friend who visited
a place where serious famine
prevailed. A girl was offered
to him for \$50, and though he
refused to take her but gave the
parents the money instead as
charity, the mother pleaded to him
to take the girl, as she was unable
to give her support. Eventually
his friend gave the woman \$20 as
a gift. Mr. Ho Suwan stated that
there were many people in the in-
terior suffering from poverty. They
had to work for a living in the
fields, and finding their children
to be encumbrances they got rid of
them by selling them to families
who, they thought, were able to
give the children better treat-
ment than themselves. Among
determined parents it was useless
to practise humanity, because to
give them money and leave their
children with them would be tan-
amount to denying them relief.

Those who kept servant girls were
not necessarily bad and wicked.

some of the girls, known as yak mui,
were brought up with the same
care and in the same manner as
the daughters in the family. The
speaker suggested that the Chinese
community co-operate with the
Government to protect existing
mui tsui.

A Repentant Father.

The undeveloped state of
China's resources and the resultant
lack of means of livelihood were
the causes leading to the sale of
girls as mui tsui, according to an-
other speaker. Forced to lead low
lives, as all mui tsui were, these
girls gradually got the cringing
habits which were necessary if they
wanted to ingratiate themselves
and win the good graces of their
mistresses. The system should at
once be abolished, said the speaker.
The speaker who followed also
supported the Bill.

Mr. Chan Hing-lam, a seaman,
took the opportunity of airing what
he described as a serious injury.
Many years ago straitened circum-
stances compelled him to sell his
daughter to another family for
\$100. His wife was then sick and
he wanted money to pay medical
fees. The sale was put through,
and a deed of sale handed up in
approved form was signed by the
purchaser. That night his con-
science pricked him and he found
he could not use the \$100. Next
morning he interviewed the pur-
chaser, intending to recover his
offspring by refunding the money,
but the purchaser sternly refused
to give back the girl. A solicitor
and the Secretary for Chinese
Affairs could not help him, on
account of the deed of sale. "In
a rage," said the speaker, "I
threw the \$100 into the harbour
rather than use it." (Applause)

The seaman warned his hearers of
the secrets of the mui tsui buyers.

Another supporter of the Bill
was So Shiu-ching who, it will be
remembered, was one of the full
power delegates of the Seamen's
Union during the big strike.

China's Economic Conditions.

That the economic conditions in
China at present did not justify the
abolition of the system was the
gist of the remarks of the next
speaker. China was poor, he said.

In many places the people lived a
hand to mouth existence. Those
who were wont to put the mui tsui
in the same category as horses and
animals would do well to reflect on
the many kinds of strenuous
occupations in which children of
tender ages in the interior were
engaged. Girls of four or five years
of age were sent out to look after
cows on the fields. Unless the
mui tsui system throughout China
was also abolished there were sure
to be complications in view of the
necessity for registration. The
speaker believed it would be better
to leave the abolition of the system
to take place automatically. This
was sure to happen, for was it not
the Chinese women themselves
who glorified the bound-foot
custom when they realised the
fact? Most Chinese customs would
die a natural death in time. The
speaker was not in favour of the
mui tsui Bill.

Two others supported the Bill.
One of them, Dr. Yeung Sun-chuen,
was perhaps the best speaker dur-
ing the afternoon. There were
three classes of people directly
concerned with the new Bill, viz.
the mui tsui, her parents and her
master or mistress. The Bill
would certainly result in a world
of good to the mui tsui herself, and
Dr. Yeung, as the Bill, prolonged
liberation of many men who were
no fools. To the parents of the
mui tsui the Bill must prove to be
a great relief, for it entitled them
to recover their daughters, subject
to the consent of the Secretary for
Chinese Affairs. This was especial-
ly gratifying to the parents in view
of the difficulty which they some-
times experienced when trying to
recover their daughters. Dr. Yeung
then mentioned a specific case in
which a woman about a month ago
failed to secure the return of her

daughter though she was willing
to pay double the amount for which
the girl was sold. With regard to
the mui tsui owners, Dr. Yeung
said that a Bill of this description
would surely entail some small hard-
ships on them, but as most of them
were well to do they could sacrifice
a little in view of the important
of the issue. Being well-to-do the
deprivation of their servant girls
would not affect the owners very
much because they could engage
man servants and amahs.

Stain on China's Prestige.

The plea of the economic con-
ditions of China was absurd for a
nation did not depend upon the
sale of human beings to relieve its
cares. Dr. Yeung said that there
could not be a more impoverished
province than Kwangtung of to-
day, and yet the authorities would
not revive gambling in defiance of
public opinion. It was a stain on
China's prestige if the sale of
human beings was allowed to go
on. Dr. Yeung said that inves-
tigations showed that there were
8,622 mui tsui in Hongkong and all
of them demanded immediate relief.

Dr. Yeung urged that the
Bill should not be postponed.
When the agitation for the
liberation of slaves in Ameri-
ca was at its height, said
the doctor, it was pointed out by
slave owners that that negroes had
received no education and training
and, after liberation, they would
be unable to earn a living. The
anti-slavery movement did not wait, how-
ever, and to-day the prosperity of
the negroes met the most sanguine
expectations.

Anti-Bound Foot Movement.

It was foolish to say that the
abolition of the mui tsui system
would come automatically, said
Dr. Yeung. The speaker, who
alluded to the bound-foot custom
as probably ignorant of the exis-
tence many years ago of a Tin
Chuk Wai, an organisation formed
by a body of Christians specially to
enlighten Chinese women of the
evils of the custom. There was
active propaganda work. Photos
of bound feet showing how
the bones were injured by the
unnatural treatment, and bal-
lots relating to the hardships of
the bound footed women were
broadcast. In addition, there
was a campaign for members. Join-
ing the Tin Chuk Wai involved the
forfeiture of the privilege to marry as
a full citizen or principal wife—a big
sacrifice for a Chinese woman con-
sidering the status of a concubine
for it was an ancient custom in
China that the proposal of a "big
footed woman" as a full wife
would never be accepted. Despite
this the Tin Chuk Wai secured
many members and played an im-
portant part in doing away with
the pernicious custom.

China is the only country
which recognises the sale of human
beings," declared Mr. Au Leng, of
the Tin Singers Company. "I
have visited the shams of
Australia and other places but
never have I heard that the poor
slaves however keen their distress."

Mr. Cho Kung-ho, a barber and
the son of an ex-mui tsui as he
himself confessed at the meeting,
supported the Bill. "My mother
was for seven years a mui tsui and
many a time has she exhorted me
When you grow up don't buy a
mui tsui, for your mother was for
seven years one of them and she
well understands the hardships.
A mui tsui in a bad household leads
a dog's life, being subject to the
whims of all and sundry in the
family." Mr. Cho drew a distinc-
tion between a mui tsui and a
child labourer in the country. The
latter had her freedom, but a mui
tsui had none.

No Bones to Pick.

Mr. M. K. Lo explained the Bill
in detail, saying that the "third

part" which dealt with registration,
the provision of salaries, etc.,
would not be put into operation
even if the Bill was passed. The
first part indicated that the Hong-
kong Government had never
recognised the sale of human be-
ings and the second part forbade the
sale of mui tsui and the employ-
ment of little girls under ten. Mr.
Lo said that in his opinion, it was
perfectly sound legislation; there
could be no bones to pick.

Mr. Wong Kam-yung also gave
his support to the Bill.

A Lady's Views.

The only lady speaker was Mrs.
Ma Ying-piu, of the Young
Women's Christian Association.
She said that on behalf of all
Chinese women in the Colony she
thanked all those who had assisted
to bring about the new legislation,
thereby removing a national dis-
grace. The women were more to
blame than the men for the origin
and continuance of the system, said
Mrs. Ma. Women had many
caprices. They wanted, for in-
stance, someone to fan them during
summer and to serve them their
water smoking pipes and the little
servant girl proved an adept for
the work. The men did not bother
much about the servants. In
many places the mui tsui was badly
treated by her master's children
who frequently knocked them about,
or the character training of child-
ren the keeping of mui tsui in a
family was undesirable. Mrs. Ma
Ma Ying-piu concluded that the
time had come when Chinese
women should be given a chance to
participate in public affairs and she
was sure that with the fair sex
co-operating with the men not only
could the mui tsui system be
effectively tackled but other more
important problems could also be
solved.

A suggestion was made by Mr.
Tsang Foo that the Bill be deferred
for three or four years until more
opportune circumstances occurred.

When a speaker, To Ching-
ling, asked why no consideration was
given to the lot of the poor Chinese
emigrant who worked in sugar
plantations in Java and other places
while the mui tsui received so much
attention, he was almost shouted
down on account of the irrelevancy
of his remarks.

Troubles Begins.

At this stage the Chairman (Mr.
Lo Chung-kue) desired to put an
end to the meeting, apparently
considering that the views ex-
pressed had been sufficiently thorough.
He announced "This meeting will
not make any decisions. It was
merely called in order to get the
views of the Kai-fong. The meet-
ing is now closed." Mr. Lo Chung-
kue explained that letters had been
sent to the various chambers of
commerce for their views on the
Bill. The chambers would meet in
the evening and as their views were
desirable the meeting was closed
for the opinion of the chambers.
Mr. Lo pressed a table bell as a
signal for the meeting to disperse
and began to leave the table.

One man stood up and protested,
saying that this was a kai-fong
meeting and if the gathering was
not entitled to pass a resolution it
would be wasting the time and
breath of the many speakers.

A chorus of protests was heard,
several persons protesting vigi-
lantly against the abrupt and un-
ceremonious manner in which the
meeting was brought to an end.

Disordered Scene.

A scene of disorder fol-
lowed, many in the audience
standing up, shouting and waving
their hands. Excitement ran high

and during the hubbub fears of a
hostile demonstration were enter-
tained but happily the excitement
died down in a few minutes.
Shouts were heard in the hall: "If
the views of the merchants are so
essential that a resolution cannot
be passed at this meeting then why
invite the Kai-fong here? We
will die here in preference
to leaving the hall." It is most un-
fair. We have been talking for
several hours and are not allowed
to pass a resolution."

There were shouts of "Hush!"
when Mr. M. K. Lo stood up and
suggested that under the circum-
stances the Chairman should retire
and leave those who would like to re-
main to elect another chairman to
carry on.

A Mistake.

Mr. Ho Kwong rose and, referring
to the notice convening the meet-
ing, said that a mistake had been
made. It was purely a Kai-fong
meeting as was stated in the notice
and they should be given the right
to decide.

The Chairman finally consented to
put the Bill to the meeting.
Those who approve of the mui tsui
Bill kindly hold up their hands,
asked the Chairman. A forest of
hands at once shot up. Those
against the Chairman asked. Only
five or six of them leading resi-
dents, stood up. There was wild
cheering over the preponderance
and the gathering dispersed to the
accompaniment of much hand-
clapping.

BILLIARDS.

A well contested billiard match
between H.M.S. Foxglove and
H. M. Submarines L. 3 and L. 5,
took place at the Chief and Petty
Officers' Club at the Dockyard, on
Tuesday evening, and resulted
in the Submarines being the
winners. Scores are shown be-
low:

Submarines L. 3 & L. 5.
P. O. Hill 137
P. O. Hinton 150
P. O. McGinn 127
P. O. McGinn 66
P. O. Pratt 90
P. R. A. Griffiths 150

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CAUSEWAY-BAY MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Manslaughter Verdict Against Drivers.

The inquest on Lt. Commander Hooper was resumed before the Coroner, Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hazelrigg, Assistant Crown Solicitor, informed the jury that his sole duty was to ensure that the whole of the material evidence in the possession of the crown was presented to them. He was not himself present at the first hearing, but having had a record of it with him, he thought the jury could satisfy themselves that all possible evidence that could be called in the matter had been given. That being the case he felt that any address on his part in view of that evidence, would be merely going over the same ground that had been covered much more ably than he could by his worship. He would leave the cause of the accident, guided by the circumstances as set forth in such evidence, in the jury's hands.

Mr. H. B. L. Denny, who represented the Admiralty in the hearing, endorsed Mr. Hazelrigg's remarks. Mr. Denny took it that the duties of the jury, to be more fully set out by his worship later, would in the first place, be to find out the primary cause of the death of Lt. Commander Hooper, and in the second place, if it were an accident that resulted in his death, to decide what the primary cause of this accident was. On the evidence the jury had listened to, he thought that it was perfectly plain that car No. 118 in which the deceased was riding, was overtaken at the curve by car No. 46, which according to the evidence of Inspector Garrard and Sergeant Alexander of the Traffic Department, was going at a pace in excess of what all reasonable precautions demanded. If that were so, it was the duty of this enquiry to fix any culpability that might have rested on either or both of these drivers concerned. He would suggest that according to the evidence, the overtaking car had not used the proper signals, or seen the signals of the other car. The evidence of the whole occupants of the car No. 118 was that no pass signal was given. According to the rules of the road he horn was to be sounded three times and in response the car which was being overtaken, must signal to the car behind to pass. There was strong evidence to show that no signal at all was given. The evidence of driver of car No. 46 was that the signal was given, in response to which he came up. Well, he (Mr. Denny) thought that if they considered the evidence of the driver of car No. 46 his words were that both cars bore simultaneously on both sides of the road. Car No. 46 was a right hand drive. Car No. 118 was a left hand drive. If he was passing that car and if, as he believed, the occupants of the other car were going at 35 to 39 miles an hour, how could the driver of car No. 118 see the signal. How could he see the signal of the other car which was in the right hand of the road? In his worship and the jury considered that the culpability attached to the overtaking car, in that case he would submit that the primary cause of the accident was this question of speeding; and that if the driver of this car had exercised that due care and caution which every driver was expected to exercise, they would never have had this enquiry. It appeared to Mr. Denny as being quite clear that this was the case. He referred to his worship this argument. He would now leave the aspect of culpability which the jury would have to decide in their verdict, and would take into consideration some other points suggested by the evidence. One of these was the presence of the spur stones on the roadside. He had asked Inspector Garrard, who was unable himself to find out what use they served. Apparently the only use one could find for them was to facilitate an accident. There was a further question which might usefully be raised. That was the question of the rule of the road of this Colony. The lack of uniformity in the position of the drivers which made signalling difficult of observation by the other driver was touched upon by counsel as an instance that had reference to the position of the cars on the night in question. In the streets it would be difficult, for example, for the driver of a left hand drive car to signal to the overtaking car. He was on the left hand side. He

might have a passenger sitting beside him who knew nothing about driving and possibly no signal would be made that the car might be passed by the overtaking car. There was also in the case the question of the speed limit of the cars. They had been given expert evidence by Sergeant Alexander, that he considered twenty miles an hour as a good enough speed to go round the curve at which this accident happened. The bulk of the evidence seemed to be that they were going over 30 miles an hour. In that case there was negligent driving, and it would be interesting indeed to know if regulations had been made, and if they had been, to know if these had been strictly enforced on people using the roads, and also made conditional in the issuing of drivers' licenses. It was the duty of this enquiry to find if there was any culpability to be attached to anyone, and, if there were, then that culpability should be attached. They all wanted to know the real reason why this accident happened.

Mr. F. E. Nash, representing the owner and driver of public car No. 118, said that the evidence of the gentlemen who were in the car that night and the evidence of the driver was somewhat in conflict, but he would ask his worship and the jury to accept the evidence of the naval officers which, in his view, was a straightforward story. The circumstances were indeed trying for those concerned, but, in spite of that, he thought that the evidence could be accepted as a true version of what occurred. They had heard from them that they were in a bit high spirited that night. The car, according to them, was in good running order and that they had no fault to find with the driver. The enquiry would have to consider the conduct of the chauffeur in relation to this case. In accepting the evidence of the driver he would ask his worship to believe that although he might be a good driver he did not appear to be a very intelligent man. He had gone through a very trying ordeal and had been detained for a couple of days by the Police. All these facts showed that his mind was somewhat affected, and when he came forward before his worship he gave what he believed to be the true story although in the confused state of his mind, he might have made some mistakes. In so far as the physical facts were concerned, Mr. Nash thought that they coincided with the evidence given by the naval officers. The driver first changed the speed and accelerated it in rounding the curve in the endeavour to get clear of it before he was overtaken by the other car. He then put on the clutches and that opened out the speed of the car. The next thing he did was to bring the car more closely to the right hand side of the road and in doing so ran the car against the spur stones, and finally against the standard. As far as the physical facts were concerned, he was quite correct but when he was asked to explain why he did these things, then the state of his mind came into play and was apparent. He was asked why, and what came into the question at this point they had in the evidence of Lt. Commander Wallace that the other was imitating the actions of a jockey. The driver thought it much better to accelerate the speed, and pass round the corner before allowing the other car to overtake. As he did so he found that the other car was overtaking it. He therefore opened out the clutches and bore to the left, and what happened from the point of collision first with the spur stones and then with the standard was what in his confused state of mind he could not explain. He was thrown from the car.

Continuing Mr. Nash said that in regard to the question of negligence, they had car No. 46 coming up from behind. Car No. 118 left impulse Bay a considerable time before the other left, and the conclusion was that No. 46 must have been travelling at a very high speed to be able to overtake it afterwards. When they came to that part of the road, car No. 46 wanted to pass this other car. It may be assumed from the evidence that the signal was given and in that case "He would ask his worship and the jury to judge whether the chauffeur of car No. 46 was acting as a prudent and reasonable driver would do, when he insisted in passing car No. 118 at that speed.

In reference to the question of the cause of the accident, Mr. Nash outlined a number of points which he submitted as follows:

First, the overtaking of No. 118 by the other car; secondly, the respective speed of the cars; thirdly, the serving of car No. 118 to the left; and fourth, the presence of the boulders on the roadside. As regards the speed they had heard various versions, from 20 to 30 miles an hour. It was for the jury to judge what respective speeds were being maintained. If there were other circumstances they had to be taken into consideration. It was for them to judge whether an accident could have occurred if both cars were coming up to the curve at the same speed. He submitted that it was the car coming up from behind and the rocks which caused this accident.

His Worship in summing up the evidence for the guidance of the jury, explained to them that the verdict they would have to give was either an accident which caused the death of Lt. Commander Hooper or manslaughter, coupled with the names of those persons—one or more—whom they might find were to blame. If the latter decision was arrived at it was not proposed to carry on with the hearing that afternoon but to forward all the papers to the Attorney General together with their verdict for the latter to bring in the charge, if such was deemed fit. The jury were to take into consideration all the facts which they found proved. It might also have resulted in the future policy of the Colony in relation to its motor-traffic. For that reason they would be doing a service to the Colony by admitting into their consideration, with the view to bringing in a proper verdict, all the facts reached in this case.

In summing up these facts the Coroner first referred to the evidence showing that before the accident car No. 43 was following car No. 118. They had heard different statements as to the speed at which these cars were being driven. The chauffeurs thought the speed was low. The passengers of car No. 118, some of whom have had experience in motor car driving, had said that their car was being driven at more than 25 miles an hour and that car No. 46 was travelling past her at between 30 and 35 miles an hour. His Worship thought that they would accept the higher speed. There was no certain evidence to show whether car No. 46 received the signal to pass. The occupants of car No. 118 said that no signal was given. The chauffeur of No. 46 claimed that he passed No. 118 on being given the signal. Mr. Lennye had suggested that if car No. 46 passed without being given the signal, then it was the first of the chain of acts which led to this death. His Worship personally would not agree to that view. It seemed to him that the chauffeur of both cars knew what one was expecting the other to do, and it did not matter, from this point of view, whether a signal was given or not. They had heard evidence that car No. 46 was travelling at a high speed. They had heard the evidence of the other driver that he swerved his car towards the left, with the intention of allowing the other car to pass. His Worship suggested that if car No. 118 drove to the left to allow the other car to pass then the latter would be relieved of all responsibility in passing it. Then they had the decision of car No. 46 to pass on. The driver of car No. 118, knowing what was happening, opened out the clutches and accelerated to thirty miles an hour. The other car persisted in passing it which was before taking the curve. His Worship then referred to Mr. Denny's citation from Archibald, in regard to the responsibility to be shared by both drivers when it was proved that both were racing, and in a manslaughter charge both men would be included. His worship thought it more likely, in judging the position of the cars just before the accident, that car No. 46 drove level on the instant that the sign was given by the other driver to pass it. The driver of car No. 118 stated that his case was not affected by whatever the other did. The chauffeur of car No. 118 brought this case against No. 46 that the latter was travelling at a high speed, and that it came too close to permit a straight line of driving. Now if the jury accepted that as a fact, then it may be said that this dangerous proximity of one car to the other furnished the first chain of incidents which

(Continued on Page 10)

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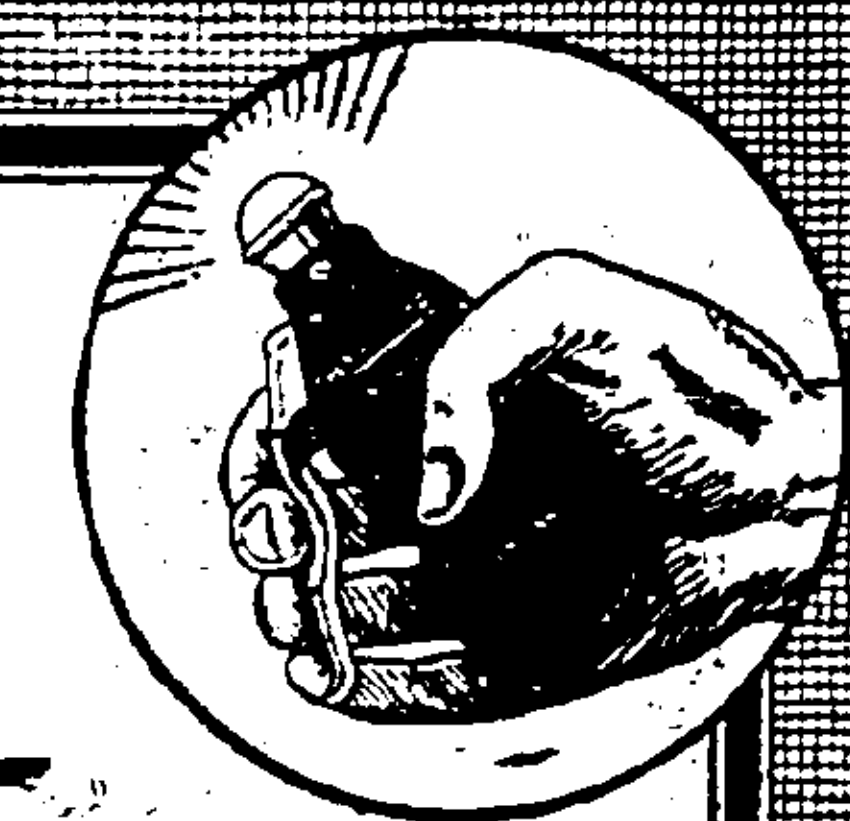
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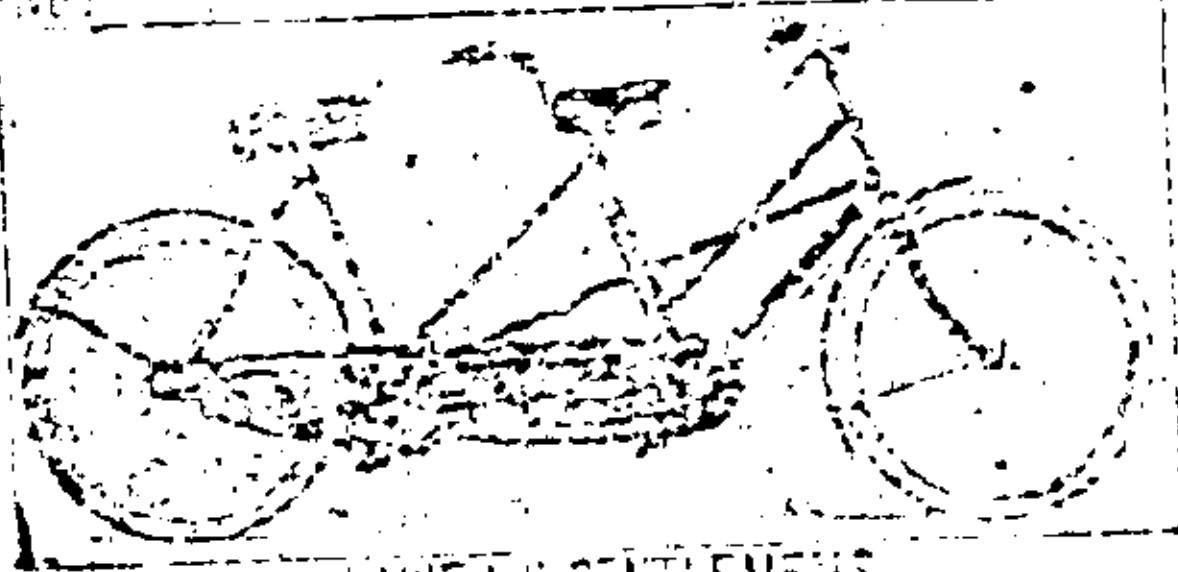
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8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
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9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

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of the Japan Amateur
Athletic Association announced
that, instead of one, two sports
will be officially opened to them
in the open international meet.
A decision was reached last
summer, following suggestion
from the Philippines, that a
women's tennis tournament be
included in the open competition,
and the association has decided
to enlarge upon this by holding a
women's swimming meet.

SHIPBUILDERS.
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TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

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LENGTH 787 FEET.

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—THREE SLIPWAYS—

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TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

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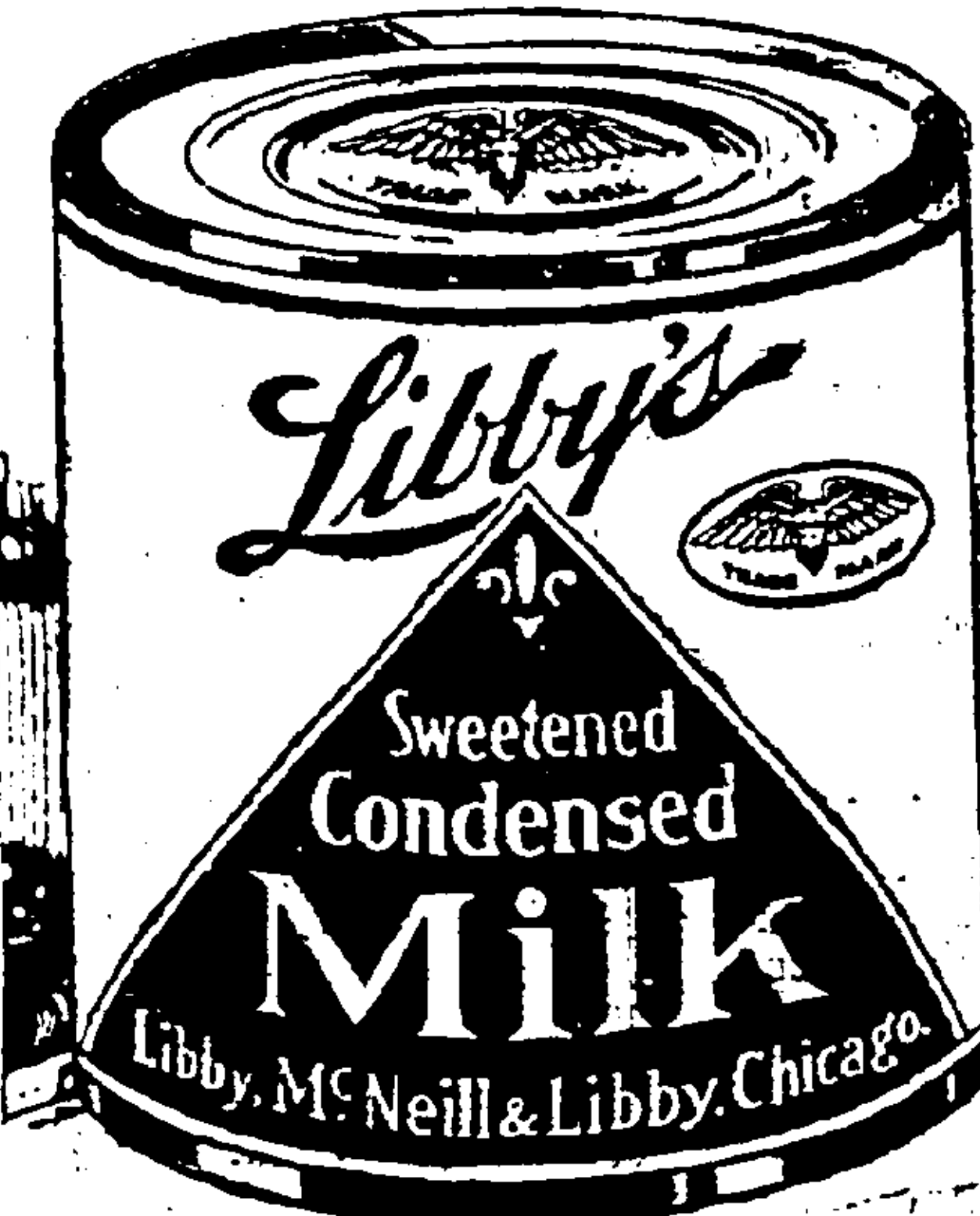
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CALL PLANT "T" OVER "HANS PENNANT".

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AGENTS.



The Flying Ox Head on each tin of
Libby's Condensed Milk is your guar-
antee of perfect purity. Libby's Milk
is selected cow's milk, from which
one-half the water has been extracted.
That is why it is twice as nourishing
as ordinary milk. And it is always
excellent in quality.

For infants, invalids and every house-
hold use Libby's Milk is indispensable.

For Sale at All the Leading Stores



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NEW YEAR CARDS

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Seasonable Remedies and Preventives

**WATSON'S
PECTORAL COUGH BALSAM**For Cough, Colds & Bronchitis
in bottles \$1.00 & \$1.75**MARTIN'S INFLUENZA MIXTURE**

Cold in the head & Catarrh \$1.00 per bottle.

**WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC THROAT
PASTILLES**

Relaxed & Sore Throat, 50 cents per tin

WATSON'S EU-PINE INHALANT

Cold in the head &c. 50 cents per bottle.

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 31 Years.

**A VICTROLA
Adds Charm and Comfort**Great music is always an interesting
subject for conversation; such discussions
cement many a friendship.The Victrola gives you music in its
highest and clearest form—as near to the
actual performance of the artists them-
selves, as it is possible to approach, without
seeing them in person.

Let us supply you with a Victrola.

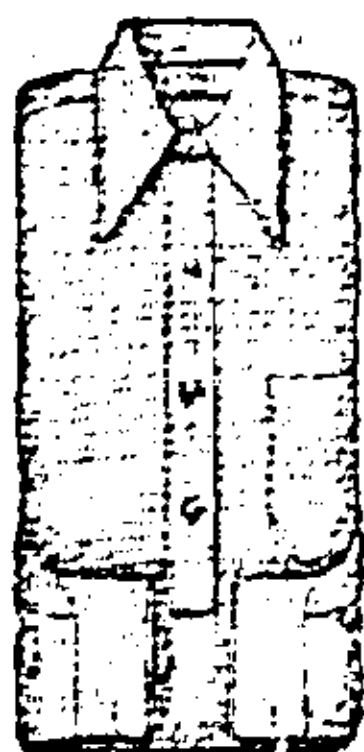
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Sole Agents.

**SPORTS WEAR**WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
SMART SELECTION OF GOLF
HOSE IN ALL WEIGHTS, PLAIN
COLOURS AND CHECKS.NEW STOCK OF TENNIS AND
CRICKET SHIRTS IN.

TWEED, TAFFETA, & AERTEX.

— ALSO —

THE NEW TENNIS SHOE WITH
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AND McAFEE'S GOLF SHOE.**LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.****BREAD**

FROM

CAFE WISEMAN'S DAYLIGHT BAKERY.All Bread sold by Cafe Wiseman is made by ma-
chinery under the most scrupulously clean and hygienic
conditions. The ingredients used are of the very finest
quality obtainable. Purity and excellence guaranteed.
The old methods of making Bread by hand have been
entirely done away with.Cafe Wiseman Bread can be had in the following
kinds—Sandwich, Tin, Coburg, French, Viennese, House-
hold, and Brown Bread.

LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.

**HERRING HALL
MARVIN SAFES**

FOR

OFFICE, HOUSEHOLD OR
PERSONAL USE IN KEY-
LOCK OR COMBINATION
ATTACHMENT.**"THE SAFE WITH A
REPUTATION."**Immediate Stocks
Offering.**MILSTARD AND CO.**

17, Connaught Road, Central.

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The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 11th Jan., 1923

FRANCE AND GERMANY.We do not wish to appear
either alarmist or pessimistic.
But these are days when we
almost dread the task of scanning
the news cables from Europe.
France has declared Germany's
default in respect of the coal
deliveries under the Peace
Treaty, and before these lines
appear in print she may have
occupied considerable portions of
the Teutonic Republic. The
movements of French troops,
and especially of the dusky-
skinned soldiers from Morocco,
have aroused passionate feelings
in Germany, where a French
boycott and other retaliatory
measures are suggested. What
this dramatic action by France
will lead to we fear to contem-
plate.A reader who is interested in
natural history, and whose hours
of leisure are usually spent in
acquiring some further in-
formation about the creatures
that creep, fly, run, and crawl
about Hongkong, or swim in its
waters, has suggested that
somebody with the time and
ability to carry out the
scheme should start a local
Natural History Society. Meet-
ings could be held once a month,
and a quarterly or half-yearly
volume of "Transactions" would
stimulate the interest of the gen-
eral public, besides being a useful
record of the society's research
work. There are many persons
in Hongkong who have quite a
good knowledge of zoology or
botany, but at present plough
a lonely furrow. Were they to
get together much valuable work
might be done. One object in
view, for example, might be the
reorganisation of the local
museum. Besides monthly meet-
ings, there could be excursions once
a month, or every other month,
to different spots on the island and
the mainland, where interesting
collections could be made. Natural
history societies exist in
most of the big cities in the East,
and they are doing much good
work. We know of one in a
neighbouring Colony where, with-
in a year, one member had dis-
covered a spider new to science,
another, a type of land-shell
hitherto not recorded in the district,
and various other members were
carrying out research work (all
in their spare time) designed to be
of considerable scientific value.
Hongkong has the men who can
take their place at the head of
any such organisation, and per-
haps those interested in the matter
might get together and formulate
a plan of action.The crisis which has now come
to a head has long been foreseen.
France all along the line has
threatened to declare Germany's
default, even if the step involved
separate and independent action.
The Germans say, in view of the
suggestion of the Reparations
Commission last March that any
deficits in the supplies of timber
should be made up by cash pay-
ments, that they do not consider
it absolutely incumbent on them
to execute the coal deliveries
according to the exact per-
centage laid down. That is one
aspect of the situation worth
taking note of, but, however it
may be viewed, we cannot help
thinking that France is showing
at the moment a tendency to
precipitate trouble by acting as
she is doing. The United States
"observer" considers that Ger-
many's default is "technical,
juridical and voluntary," but he
attributes her failure to fulfil re-
quirements largely to a Treaty
which he regards as "impossible."Sir John Bradbury thinks
France's action impolitic, and he
evidently fears that rash action
on what he terms a matter of
secondary importance may
lead to very serious conse-
quences. That, we imagine, will
be the view taken almost every-
where outside France.The mischief is that Germany
may now turn round and refuse
to fulfil any of her obligations
towards France; she certainly is
being placed in the position of an
injured party, and must gain
sympathy in certain quarters as
a result. It is a thousand pities
that these post-war problems
should lead to such a crisis as
the present turn of events. Theissues awaiting solution are much
larger than any question of
specific coal or timber deliveries,
and they can never be settled by
isolated action on the part of one
country. They are world prob-
lems, and they need treating on
large and comprehensive lines.
Penalties imposed by any one
nation—whether France, Britain,
Italy or Belgium—can only have
the effect of aggravating a very
delicate situation. For that
reason, we regret that France
has felt compelled to resort to
forceful measures.**The Rent Strike.**The situation created by the
refusal of tenants to pay rent in
Glasgow and Clydeside, and the
spread of the movement to Lon-
don, raises a very important
constitutional issue. Ejectment
orders, which can be carried out
by force if peaceable means fail,
can be obtained, and no doubt
most of the landlords will favour
this plan; but, whatever the legal
aspects of the case, there will be
much sympathy for the tenants.
We fear this strike will prove one
of those events that can very
easily grow into a big and ugly
matter, and there might eventu-
ally be many breaches of the peace
and consequent bitterness aroused
among the poorer classes. This is
particularly likely in view of the
reported approval by Mr. Ramsay
Macdonald of the tenants' at-
titude. What especially inter-
ests us is the fact that this trouble
has arisen owing to the Rent
Restrictions Act coming shortly
to a close. We think it has been
amply proved that there is still
need for a curb on landlords, and
the best evidence of this lies in
the premature increase of rents
that has led to the strike. People
in Hongkong, who fear that the
local rent control ordinance might
be abolished next June, will
watch the events in Britain with
particularly keen interest.**A Naturalists' Society?**A reader who is interested in
natural history, and whose hours
of leisure are usually spent in
acquiring some further in-
formation about the creatures
that creep, fly, run, and crawl
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of considerable scientific value.
Hongkong has the men who can
take their place at the head of
any such organisation, and per-
haps those interested in the matter
might get together and formulate
a plan of action.**HONGKONG POPPY
DAY.**Thanks For "Splendid
Help."Capt. W. G. Wilcox, Organising
Secretary of the Appeal and Publi-
city Department of the British
Legion, in acknowledging a
cheque for £277 1s. 1d., the amount
raised in Hongkong in connection
with Earl Haig's Fund and British
Legion Poppy Day, says:—"At a time like the present,
when claims upon the Fund are
particularly heavy and there is
every prospect of much distress
during the coming winter amongst
ex-Servicemen and their depen-
dants, this splendid help is greatly
appreciated, and I am instructed
to ask you to convey the sincere
thanks of Field Marshal Earl
Haig to all who participated in
this generous contribution."**DAY BY DAY.****EVERYBODY IS TIRED OF
DEMOCRACY.**—Mr. Bernard Shaw.
There was a clean bill of
health in the Colony yesterday.The Tai Koo Club's annual ball
takes place on Friday, the 19th.
Instant.The Chinese Y.M.C.A. are
holding their annual circus on
Saturday night.The Dockyard Recreation Club's
annual ball is to be held at the
City Hall on Friday, 19th. Instant.Mr. Allister Macmillan,
F.R.G.S., of the City Press, who
has been in Singapore for months
in connection with his book on
the Straits, left for Hongkong by
the s.s. Soudan.The mistress of a coolie boat
was fine \$2, at the Marine Court
this morning, for carrying seven
passengers in excess of the num-
ber allowed on her licence. There
were two previous convictions.In connection with the Uni-
versal Week of Prayer being ob-
served by all the Christian Bodies
throughout the world, a Meeting
is being held to-morrow evening
at 6 o'clock in St. Andrew's
Church Hall, Kowloon. Members
from the different local Churches
will take part.For failing to observe the rule
of the road in the harbour, on the
8th inst. the master of the steam
launch Yan Wo came before
Comdr. Beckwith, at the Marine
Court this morning. Two previ-
ous convictions were proved, and
a fine of \$10 was inflicted, with the
option of one month.The forty-first interim report
of the Malayan Retrenchment
Commission deals with the em-
ployment of Malays in the Gov-
ernment Service. Other interim
reports already sent in deal with
the Civil Service, the P.W.D. and
the Prisons, also a report on
Research and Specialist officers.Inspector McNab Wilson, of
the Hongkong Police, did some
remarkable shooting in the
annual police shoot at Kowloon
City, registering 191 points out
of a possible 200. He scored
"possibles" at the 100 yards
grouping, 200 yards (fixed
bayonet) and snap shooting. This
is easily a police record.Surgeon-Commander W. P.
Hingston has been selected for
the appointment of medical
officer at the naval sick quarters,
Yokohama, and will be borne on
the strength of the Tamar, depot
ship at Hongkong, whilst so
employed. Surgeon-Commander
Hingston had much professional
experience during the late war.Dr. and Mrs. William Ewing of
Claremont, California, have been
in Shanghai, staying at the Mis-
sionary Home. Dr. Ewing is the
Pacific Coast representative of
the Congregational Educational
Society and has been for many
years one of the leading men of
that denomination. With Mrs.
Ewing he has been visiting their
daughter, Miss Marion Ewing, at
Ginling College, Nanking, and
left on January 6th, by the P.
and O. s.s. Palestine for Hongkong,
India and Palestine.Very general congratulations
have been extended to Sir Alex-
ander Hosie, M.A., LL.D., of
Sandown, Isle of Wight, formerly
Commercial Attaché to the British
Legation in China, at the wonder-
ful recovery he has made follow-
ing the amputation of his right
foot. For one in his 70th year,
the operation was serious, but for
some little time Sir Alexander has
been out and about in a bath-
chair, and he is hopeful that in
the near future he will be able to
discard this vehicle. The com-
mercial map of China had just
been completed by him when ill-
ness laid him low.The command of the Titania,
the depot ship for the submarine
flotilla at Hongkong, is about to
change hands. Capt. Charles G.
Brodie having been appointed to
that ship from February next,
and to the command of the sub-
marine flotilla from date of join-
ing. Captain Brodie has been in
the senior service since January,
1909. He specialised early in his
career as a submariner, and was
promoted lieutenant in 1904, com-
mander in 1915, and was in com-
mand of a flotilla of submarines at
Gibraltar when the Great War
broke out. He was promoted captain
last year, and has been lately
doing duty with the Torpedo
Division staff at the Admiralty.**FOOTBALL.****Saturday's Games.**

(BY "QUIZ").

The following games have been
arranged for Saturday.**Interport Trial.**

Club ground—Kick off 4 p.m.

League: Division II.

Kick-off 3.30 p.m.

Marazion v. Hawkins.—South
China ground.Ambrose v. United.—Navy "B"
ground.Kowloon v. Police.—Railway
ground, Kowloon.Titania v. South China "A."
Navy "A" ground.South China "B" v. R.G.A.—St.
Joseph's ground.Warders v. University.—Soo-
koonpoo ground.In view of the Interport trial
game, there will not be any First
Division games in the League
this week. For the trial game
on the Club ground the teams
selected include six players of the
Club, five each of the Navy and
South China, four of the Police
and one each of the Garrison and
Kowloon. Lt. Jones, of the
King's, will be unable to take his
place, owing to injuries received
in the League game last week.
His place has been filled by
Osborne, of H.M.S. Hawkins.
The R.G.A. players will prac-
tically all have left the Colony
before the Chinese New Year, so
they have no nominations for
Interport honours. With the
inclusion of the South China
players, a large crowd is expected
and the Committee have made
special arrangements for stand
accommodation, while chairs will
be placed near each goal line. The
teams, on paper, appear to be
well balanced, and a good exhibi-
tion of the game is expected. In
view of this game the King's v. St.
Joseph's match will not be played.Six games are down for
decision in the Junior League
this week, and that between the
leaders and Marazion should be
well contested. The Hawkins
Reserves had their first reverse
of the season yesterday, going
down to the Foxglove in a United
Services League match. However,
they should win against the
Marazion on Saturday.The Ambrose receive the United
on Navy "B" ground, and a well-
contested game should end in
the latter team getting home.Kowloon are at home to the
Police and probably the time of
kick-off may be altered to suit
the Police, as 2.30 p.m. will be
early for them at Kowloon, con-
sidering that they are always
late at the Valley. The home
team should win.Titania play South China "A"
on Navy "A" ground, and, on
the form of last week, the sailors
should win. By the way the
Titania Reserves turned out
yesterday against the Ambrose
senior team and during the first
half of the game had much the
better of the game.South China "B" and R.G.A.
meet on St. Joseph's ground, and
with Ip Kau playing in the in-
terport trial game, the "B" team
will be without their most per-
sistent goal-scorer. A fast game
should end in a division of points.The Warders travel to Sookun-
poo to meet the University, and a
very even game should see the
Students just get home. The
Warders will take the field elated
by their success over the Police
last week and will be out to take
a point.Next week the first round of
the Shield Competitions takes
place, three games in the senior
and two in the Junior. The rest
of the teams will be engaged in
League fixtures.The following will represent
the United Athletic Club in their
Second Division League against
Ambrose Reserves:—J. Beach,
A. Jackson, Guitton, Leonard,
MacKenzie, Urquhart, Botelho,
Derry, Brown, A. N. Other and
Chubb.**CRICKET.**The following will represent
K.C.C. in their League match
against the Navy on Saturday at
Kowloon, at 2.15 p.m.—J. P.
Robinson (Capt.), C. J. Stapleton,
B. D. Evans, T. M. Cochrane, Capt.
G. E. Spinks, G. Dance, G. A. Hall,
S. Jex, L. J. Blackburn, H. H.
Henson and B. Petheram.**THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.****Tribute to University
Students.**In the course of a paper which
he recently read at a meeting of
the Royal Colonial Institute, the
Right Hon. Sir Frederick Lugard,
G.C.M.G. (a former Governor of
Hongkong) made mention of the
splendid work done during the
Seamen's strike by the students
of the Hongkong University.Sir Frederick's subject, was
"The Growth of Empire," and in
the course of his remarks he said
the heart of the problem of the
advancement of a people lies
in the nature and quality of
the education afforded to them
and the type of citizen it
produces. He went on to elab-
orate this point, and observed
that in the higher grades some
grounding in the elementary
truths of political economy would
render youth less amenable to
the fallacies of the agitator.
Continuing, he said:—In many of our Tropic I de-
pendencies it is admitted that
the results of education have not
been satisfactory, and the out-
put, it is said, has been character-
ized by a lack of respect for any
authority, parental or other, and
even by a tendency to sedition.On the other hand, a University
was founded in Hongkong in 1912
mainly for Chinese students. In
the forefront of its declared
objects the principles of co-opera-
tion and discipline were laid
down. This year the community
was disorganized by a series of
strikes of a political nature.
Trade and social life were alike
paralysed. It seemed inevitable
that the students—as in Egypt
and India—would espouse the
cause of Reaction. But the Vice-
Chancellor reports that though
it would have been entirely
in accord with Chinese student
practice elsewhere that the under-
graduates should demonstrate on
the same side, what actually
occurred was a very striking
testimony to the success obtained
in inculcating the lessons of co-
operation and discipline. When
the whole of the servants joined
the strikers the students devoted
themselves with the utmost
cheerfulness to cooking and to
menial house duties. Sir W.
Brunsell adds that the hostels
had never been cleaner. When
the staff of mechanics went out,
the students manned the power
station, and the medical students
unanimously resolved to carry
out hospital duties, which are
regarded by Chinese as especially
derogatory. If such results can
be achieved in a university where
students are permeated by the
prejudices of a most exclusive
people, and the traditions of
many centuries, surely they
are capable of realization in
primary and secondary schools,
among primitive races who are
both imitative and adaptable?Education is the chief agent in
the social and political growth of
each community. Its results are
seen in the co-operation and com-
mon ideals which bind the Com-
monwealth together as a whole.**CORRESPONDENCE.**(To the Editor of the "Hongkong
Telegraph.")
Peak Fire Risks.Sir,—It is not often that there
is a serious fire on the Peak, but
that is no excuse for not having
better protection. Fire hydrants
there seem to be in abundance,
but even they are of little use
without valves, wrench and hose.
On the other hand, if three or
even two stations were established
on the Peak, consisting of, say,
garage, motor-cycle with trailer
(or Ford fire truck such as they
have in country towns in
America) and one fireman at each
station, the Peak district would
be a much better "fire risk." By
a judicious placing of these stations,
I believe that every residence on
the Peak would be brought within
an easy five minutes of fire aid—
this compared to the half hour
as at present.Hoping through your generosity
to bring this suggestion before
the proper authorities,
Sincerely etc,
CRAB EATER.
Hongkong, Jan. 11th, 1923.**CHEAPER PASSAGES.****Lloyd Triestino's New Rate.**Messrs. Dodwell and Co. have
received telegraphic advice from
their principals that they have
decided to reduce the steamer
passage fare by Lloyd Triestino
vessels from "Hongkong" to
Brindisi, Venice and Trieste to
£30. This reduction comes into
force from to-day.

You don't need to be rich to own
A VICTROLA.
Ask Moutrie's about their easy payment
system.

New stock of— TENNIS SWEATERS

"Jaeger" Pure Wool Sweaters
in plain White or White with
Coloured borders and pockets.
Various weights in all sizes.



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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
Alexandra Building Des Voeur Road

DON'T DECIDE on that new
PHONOGRAPH until you have paid
a visit to—
THE BRUNSWICK STUDIO
and allowed us to demonstrate the
perfect BRUNSWICK.
(ENTRANCE DU DELL ST.) 1st FLOOR,
BANK OF CHINA BUILDING.

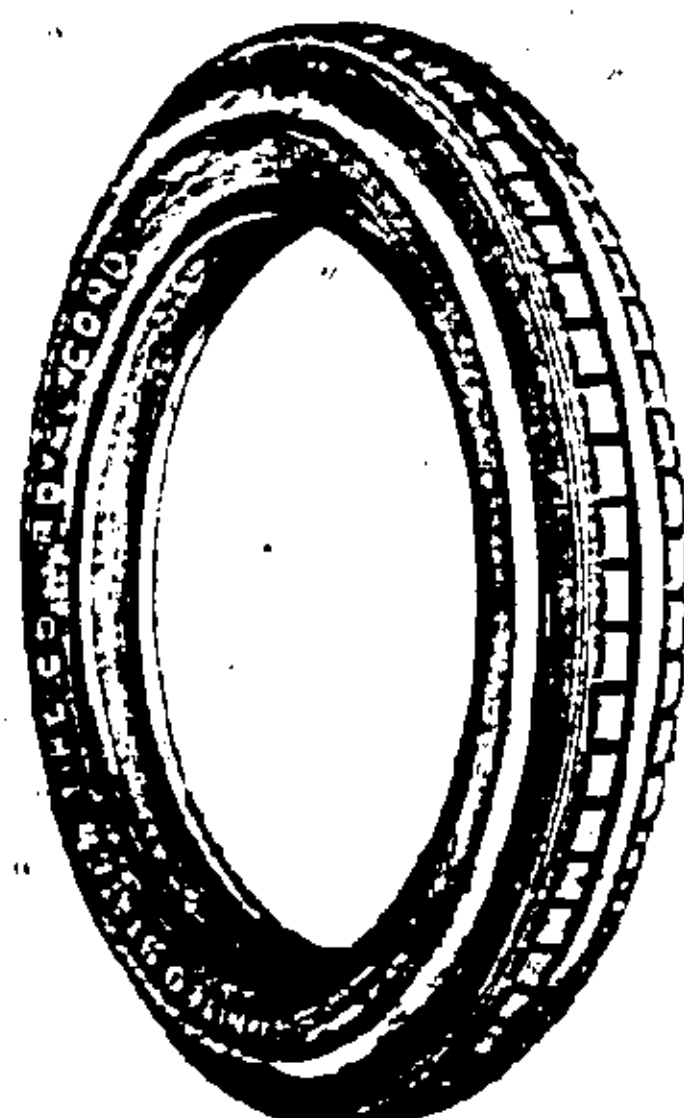
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

ROYAL CORD TYRES.			
32 x 3 1/2	Straight Sides	\$35.20	Tubes ... \$5.75
32 x 4	"	46.50	" ... 6.50
33 x 4	"	48.00	" ... 7.25
34 x 4	"	50.00	" ... 7.50
35 x 4	"	55.50	" ... 8.50
36 x 4	"	60.00	" ... 9.00
37 x 4	"	64.00	" ... 9.25
38 x 4	"	69.00	" ... 9.50
39 x 4	"	80.00	" ... 12.00
40 x 4	"	85.00	" ...
42 x 4	"	110.00	" ... 15.00

NOBBY TREAD TYRES.			
26 x 3	Climber	\$18.50	Tubes ... \$4.20
28 x 3	"	19.00	" ... 4.50
27 x 3 1/2	"	21.00	" ... 4.50
29 x 3 1/2	"	22.00	" ... 4.75
30 x 3 1/2	"	22.00	" ... 5.00
31 x 4	"	30.00	" ... 5.50
31 1/2 x 4 1/2	"	37.00	" ...
32 1/2 x 4 1/2	"	39.00	" ...
33 1/2 x 4 1/2	"	41.00	" ...
34 1/2 x 4 1/2	"	43.00	" ...
35 1/2 x 4 1/2	"	47.00	" ...
36 1/2 x 4 1/2	"	55.00	" ...
38 1/2 x 4 1/2	"	60.00	" ...

34 x 3 1/2	Pressed on type	\$ 49.00
34 x 4	"	57.00
36 x 6	"	59.00
36 x 7	"	170.00
34 x 8	"	139.00
100 x 700	"	52.00

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shipments of Seasonable
wear for all.

"FOX" LADIES' SHOES

Latest Styles & Shapes.

Splendid Range of GENTS' SMART FOOTWEAR

"THE BEACON" BRAND.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

CAMERA NEWS.



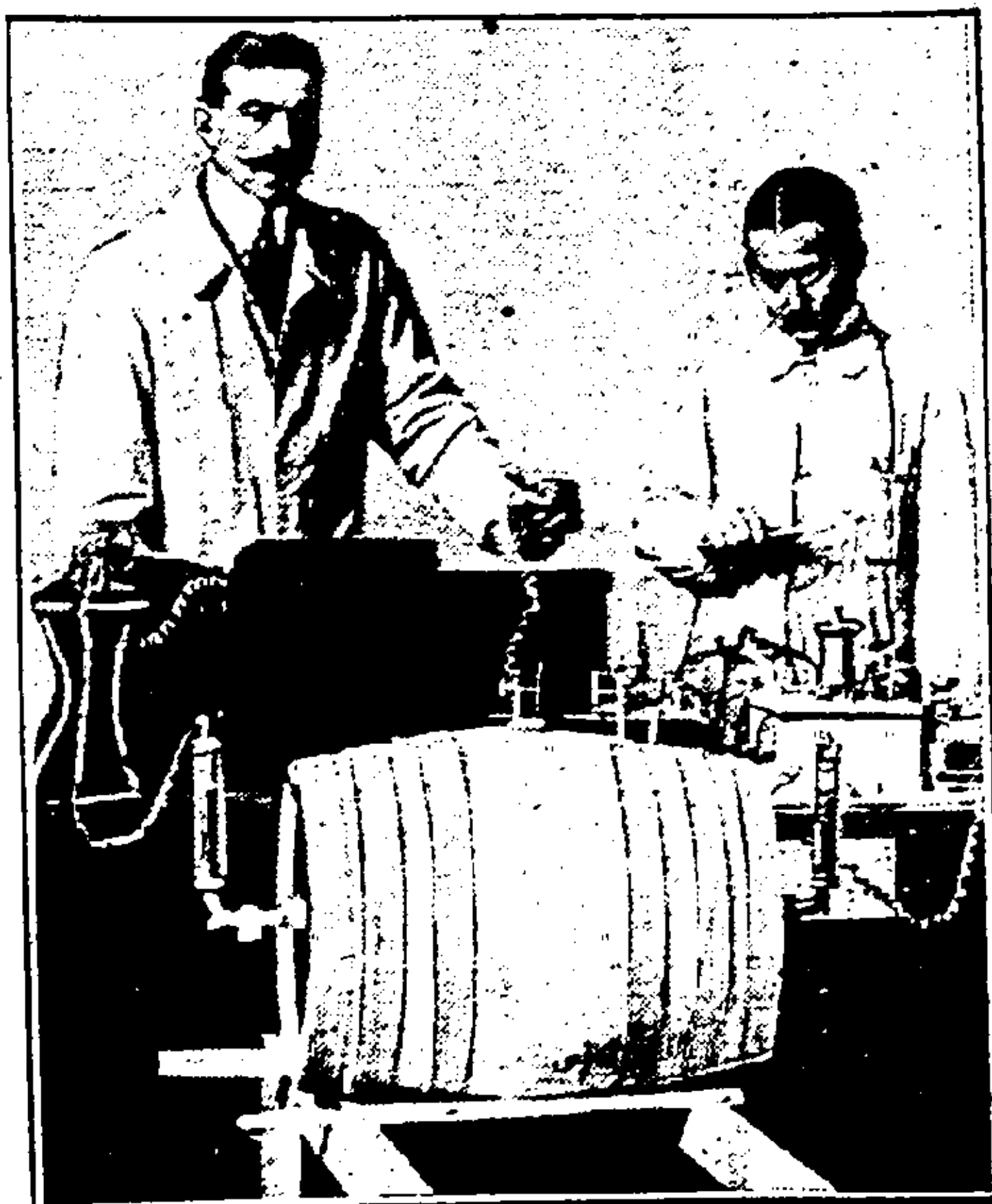
M. Clemenceau, of France, at the grave of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.



Fur-trimmed bathing costumes are the latest. This picture was taken in California.



Another film romance is announced in the reports that Charlie Chaplin and Pola Negri, film tragedienne, are soon to wed. They are here seen together.



Scientists at the Sorbonne University, Paris, have discovered that alcoholic beverages, if given 80,000 to 120,000 volts of electricity are placed in the same condition as if they had been stored away from 20 to 30 years. Here is Professor Charles Henry putting a "kick" in a barrel of wine by subjecting it to a charge of 90,000 volts.



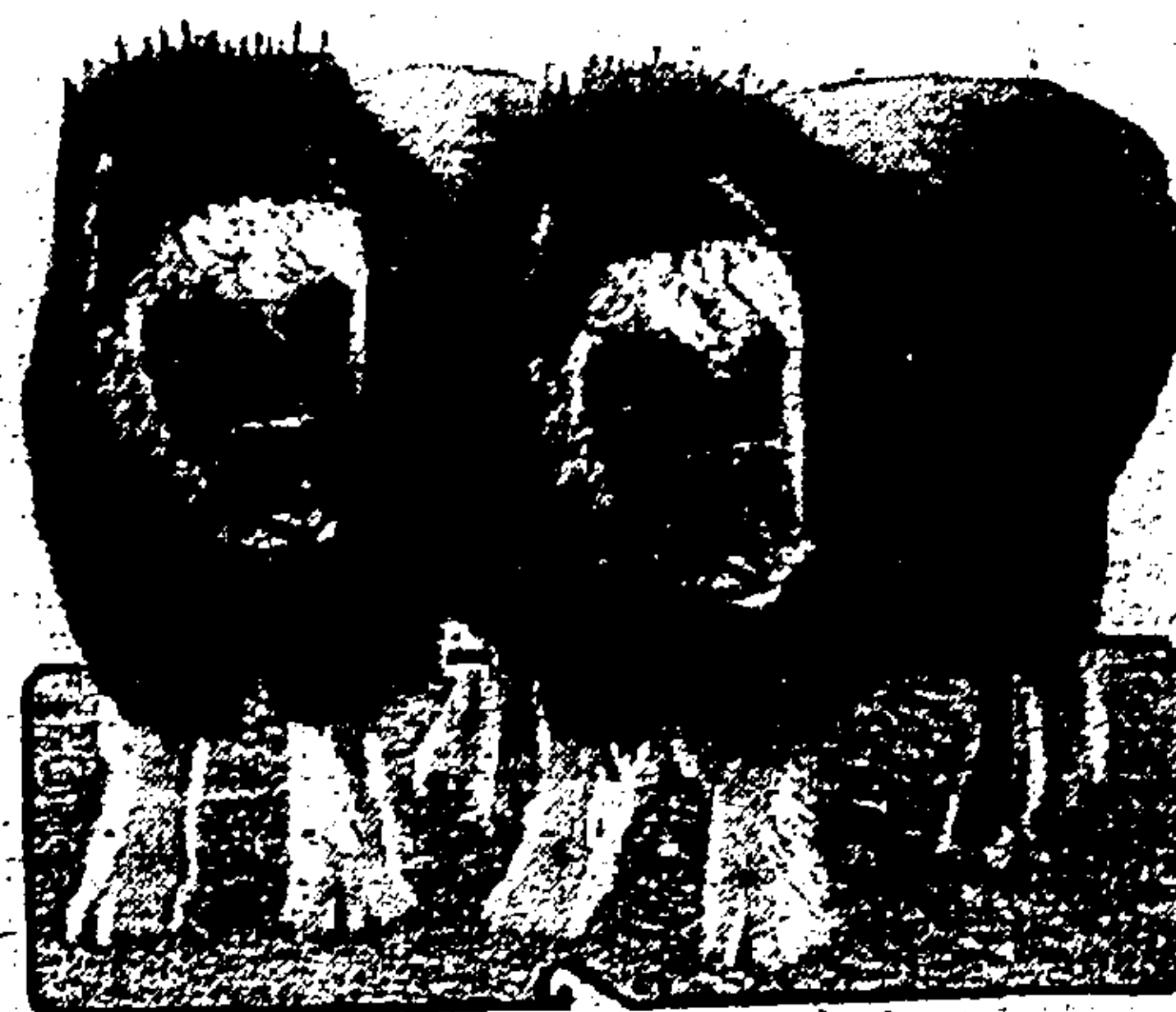
This ten-month-old baby son of Mrs. A. E. Wright, a noted musician of San Diego, California, has taken on gymnastics early in life.



Here is one of the five houses near May's Landing, N. J., which are rented for ten cents a month. Since "time immemorial" the families have occupied these houses and no rent was charged by the owner. Now a corporation has bought the land and to protect its title decided to charge a nominal rent.



It takes courage to wear spectacles during a Rugby football game. But this player wears them and has played through the season with this protective headgear.



Nine of these midgets of the ox family, the white-fronted muskoxen, have arrived in America after their capture in Greenland by Norwegian whalers. They are about the size of a large collie and are tame and quiet.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



REDUCED FARE TO EUROPE £120 First Class Throughout

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Vancouver
Empress of Asia Jan. 25th	Feb. 12th
Empress of Canada Feb. 10th	Feb. 26th
Empress of Russia Feb. 22nd	Mar. 12th
Empress of Asia Mar. 22nd	Apr. 9th
Empress of Canada Apr. 7th	Apr. 23rd
Empress of Russia Apr. 19th	May 7th

and Every Fortnight thereafter

CONNECTING WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC EMPRESS

Any other Atlantic Steamer from any Atlantic Port.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
Tel. Central 752 Hong Kong Office Cable: PACANPAC.

Reduced Fare to Europe £120.

First Class Throughout

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Arrive San Francisco
SHINYO M.	22,000 Jan. 11	22,000 Mar. 5
SIBRIA M.	20,000 Jan. 25	20,000 Mar. 19
TAITO M.	22,000 Feb. 12	20,000 Mar. 26

Calling at Manila. Calling at Dairen. Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO.

MANZANILLO, BALBOA, OALLAO, MULLENDO, ABICA & IQUIQUE.

TEKKE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

RAKUYO MARU Jan. 28.

ANYO MARU Apr. 23.

GINYO MARU Mar. 7.

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE

Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Dairen, H'kong, B'via, S'rang & Sourabaya.

Persia Maru Jan. 33rd.

NEW YORK LINE.

(Freight Only.)

VIA SAIGON, JAVA AND SUEZ.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings apply to:-

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager. Tel. Central No. 2014 & 2075.

King's Building. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

Agents at Canton.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

To Los Angeles & San Francisco from H'kong by Direct Route.

U.S.S.B. "Apus" Due Hongkong 23rd Jan.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" Due Hongkong 25th Jan.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" Due Hongkong 26th Feb.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" Due Hongkong 10th Jan.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" Due Hongkong 11th Jan.

U.S.S.B. "Bearport" Due H'kong 20th Jan.

U.S.S.B. "Bearport" Due H'kong 21st Jan.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information apply to

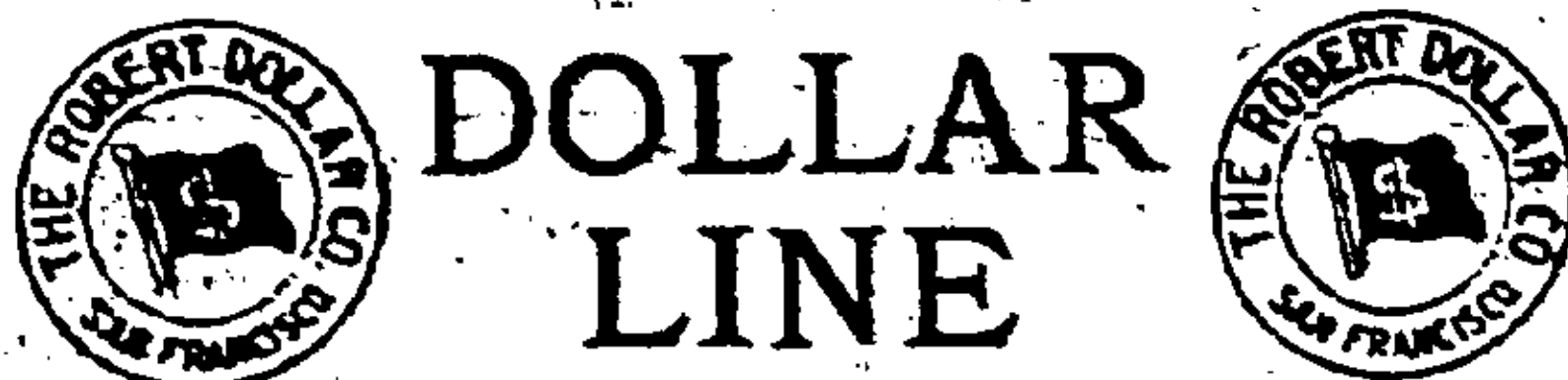
STRUTHERS & BARRY.

L. EVERETT. 1st Floor, Queen's Building.

General Agent for Japan-China-Philippines. Phone Central No. 3003.

Indo China-Strait & Java. G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For New York via Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and Baltimore.

S.S. DIANA DOLLAR 15th April.

For New York via Genoa, Marseilles & Boston.

S.S. ROBERT DOLLAR 10th January.

S.S. ESTHER DOLLAR 5th March.

S.S. M. S. DOLLAR 20th March.

For New York, Boston & Baltimore via Panama.

S.S. STUART DOLLAR 13th February.

For San Pedro, San Francisco, Seattle & Vancouver.

S.S. HAROLD DOLLAR 21st January.

S.S. STUART DOLLAR 18th February.

S.S. BESSIE DOLLAR 24th February.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 4A Des Voeux Road, Ground Floor. Tel. Central 795 & 792.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

REGULAR

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE

ON THE BERTH FOR-

For Genoa, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen.

S.S. SCHLESSEN Sailing on January 11th.

S.S. PFALZ Sailing on April 1st.

For Genoa, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen.

S.S. WESER Sailing on February 17th.

For particulars regarding Rates and Bookings apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 4A Des Voeux Road Central. Ground Floor.

Tel. Central 795-792.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA

SERVICE-COURTESY-SPEED.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

Sail. From Hongkong. Arrives Seattle

S.S. President Grant For Seattle Jan. 10. Jan. 29.

S.S. President Madison For Seattle Jan. 22. Feb. 10.

S.S. President McKinley For Seattle Feb. 3. Feb. 22.

Sailings every 12 days.

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. President Madison Jan. 13.

S.S. President McKinley Jan. 25.

S.S. President Jackson Feb. 6.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE & SOURABAYA.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian

Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.

Passengers and Freight-Particulars, apply to

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

PASSENGER OFFICE. H.K. & Shanghai Bank Building.

Tel. Central 2477 & 2478. 4, Des Voeux Rd. C. G. Floor.

SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

S.S. Wm. PENN January

For freight space and particulars apply to:-

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

AGENTS.

4, Des Voeux Rd. C. H.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Ground Floor.

Telephones Central 2477 & 2478.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

Special Reduced Fare to EUROPE £120.

Hongkong to Victoria or Seattle Trans-North-American

Continent Atlantic Seaboard to Europe. Choice of

rail routes across North America choice of

steamship lines Trans-Atlantic.

FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT

For full information apply to the

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central. Telephone 2774.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "CORJISTAN"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

THROUGH FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPEAN PORTS

CABIN U.S.G. \$508.15

2nd cabin U.S.G. \$363.15

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama & Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING S.S. CHINA

March 14th. February 6th.

JAVA SERVICE

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE & JAVA PORTS.

S.S. GORJISTAN. S.S. GORJISTAN.

To Swatow & Amoy. To Singapore, Batavia, Samarang.

Feb. 2nd. and Sourabaya. Jan. 25th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San

Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 100 HONG KONG STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

Central No. 1934. Central No. 2161.

Cable add. "CHIMAIL"

BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Kaiserlin & Postma S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. CITY OF DUNKIRK via Suez Canal 25th Jan.

S.S. NINGCHOW via Suez Canal 5th Feb.

S.S. CITY OF BAGDAD via Suez Canal 15th Feb.

S.S. HYSON via Suez Canal 25th Feb.

Steamers proceed via West Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

M MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers

Next Sailings from Marseilles

Pro. arr. at H'g. and Sailing for S'hai & Japan

Pro. Sailing from H'kong for M'les

AMBOISE 27th Jan.

CORDILLERE 6th Feb.

ANGOR 20th Feb.

ANGERS 6th Mar.

AZAY LE RIDEAU 20th Mar.

PORTHOS 3rd Apr.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and free Doctor's attendance)

A Class 1st Class £120.00 B. Class 1st Class £110.00

Steamers 2nd Class £85.00 Steamers 2nd Class £80.00

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARON-BOATS)

S.S. C. DORISE Sailing about end Jan. for Havre, A'werp, D'kirk.

Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

Messageries Maritimes Co. 3 Queen's Building.

Telephone Central 740. REPRESENTATION.

CONSIGNATION. TRANSIT.

CAUSEWAY BAY MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(Continued from Page 3.)

directly led to the accident and the death of the deceased. Another point of view to be taken into consideration was that the driver of No. 113, knowing that the other car was going along at a very high speed, should as a driver of experience take the curve at the slowest possible speed. His passengers were in an excited state. He would know by the noise his passengers were making that he was being overtaken and would therefore accelerate his speed.

The jury at the conclusion of the summing up by the Coroner retired for over half an hour and when the sitting was resumed, delivered the following verdict:

The verdict is manslaughter against the drivers of cars No. 18 and 113 in an equal degree, due to negligent driving on their part. We attach no responsibility to the passengers of car No. 46. With regard to the passengers of car No. 113, we consider that their behaviour immediately prior to the accident, being misinterpreted by the driver, contributed in no small degree to his actions which resulted in the fatal collision with tramway standard.

Three riders were added by the jury.

The first was to the effect that no spur stones in question, apparently serving no useful purpose, should be removed forthwith.

The second was to the effect that a rule should be made whereby the owner of the car when present in the car, and in the case of hired cars, the person in whose name the car is hired, should be made equally responsible with the driver of the car for speeding and it was suggested that a notice to this effect should be clearly exhibited in all hired cars.

The third rider was to the effect that greater attention should be paid to the examination of applicants for driving licenses, to ensure they are fully conversant with all rules of the road before they are passed as competent drivers.

FORMER HONGKONG JOURNALIST'S SUIT.

(Our Own Correspondent)

Shanghai, Jan. 10.

The suit brought by Mr. J. W. Fraser, a former Hongkong journalist, against the Shanghai Mercury for \$3,800 has started in the British Court.

RUSSIAN REFUGEE FLEET.

(Our Own Correspondent)

Shanghai, Jan. 10.

The Russian Refugee Fleet has sailed for an unknown destination, probably Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition,

Western Union and Watkins, Bentleys and Marconi.

Dock

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STEAMERS TO BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NAGPORE	5,300	13 Jan. 4 p.m.	Singapore & Bombay only
SOUDAN	6,700	25th Jan.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
SARDINIA	6,700	24th Jan.	M'les, London & Antwerp
VELLORE	6,850	7th Feb.	M'les, London & Antwerp
DELTA	8,097	7th Feb.	M'les, L'don, A'werp, R'dam

With call at Hamburg if sufficient inducement offers

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	7,070	16th Jan.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
G. APCAR	1,650	30th Jan.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	14,500	31st Jan.	Manila, Thursday Is-land, T'ville, B'bane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Australia, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via the Cape.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TAKADA	7,000	12 Jan. 4 light	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
SOUDAN	6,700	13th Jan. noon	Shanghai only
DELTA	8,100	15th Jan.	Shanghai only
MOREA	11,000	28th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Y'hama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	Java	in port	10th Jan.	S'hai, N. China
Tjimanok	Amoy	20th Jan.	23rd Jan.	B'via via Banka
Tjitaroen	Java	18th Jan.	23rd Jan.	Amoy, N. China

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone Central No. 1574. York Buildings.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS

U. K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
RADNORSHIRE	16th Jan.	OLENIFFER	16th Jan.
GLENSHANE	30th Jan.	L. Hull, A'werp, R'dam, H'burg, CARNARVONSHIRE	17th Jan.
PEMBROKESHIRE	6th Feb.	G'os, L. Hull, R'dam & H'burg	20th Jan.
		GLENSHANE	20th Jan.
		London, Hull, R'dam & H'burg	18th Feb.
		GLENSANDA	18th Feb.
		Genoa, L. Hull, R'dam, H'burg	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

AGENTS Telephone Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SPECIAL THROUGH FARE

HONGKONG TO EUROPE

via SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK

First Class throughout

LOCAL EQUIVALENT £20/0/0

Includes

FIRST CLASS MINIMUM BERTH TO SAN FRANCISCO
FIRST CLASS RAIL ACCOMMODATIONS
WITH STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES
SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK
ACCOMMODATIONS ANY ATLANTIC OCEAN STEAMER,
VALUED AT U.S.G. \$235.00

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Shipping Agents.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

1st FLOOR QUEEN'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.
Cable Address "SOLANO" Canton Agents, REISS & CO.
Tel. Central 141.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, REATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overhead Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.
YOKOHAMA M. (Calling Manila) Thurs. 11th Jan. at 11 a.m.
KAOA MARU Wednesday, 7th Feb. at 11 a.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.
KAMO MARU Wednesday, 17th Jan. at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU Wednesday, 31st Jan. at 11 a.m.
IAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MITO MARU End of January.
LIVERPOOL via MARSHILLES & VALENCIA.
DELAGOA MARU First half of February.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.
YOSHINO MARU Wednesday, 17th Jan. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 14th Feb. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON VIA PANAMA.
DURBAN MARU Friday, 12th January.
BUENOS AIRES via S'pore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
AWA MARU (Calling Penang) Wednesday, 10th Jan.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

YAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TSUSHIMA M. (Calling Osaka & Yokohama) Thurs. 11 Jan. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU Monday, 15th Jan.
KASHIMA MARU Wednesday, 17th Jan. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 30th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "FIUME" ... Sailing on or about 13th January.
S.S. "PERSIA" ... Sailing on or about 2nd February.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "FIUME" ... Sailing second half of January.
S.S. "PERSIA" ... Sailing second half of February.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

VIA COLOMBO.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sailing about 10th February.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	12th Feb.	17th Feb.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.)

Telephone Central No. 36.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

"City of Simla" ... 9th Feb. ... S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

"City of York" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"City of Simla" ... 9th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"City of York" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

"City of Simla" ... 24th Mar. ...

"City of Poona" ... 2nd half Apr. ...

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to

REISS & CO.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

CANTON.

(Tel. Central 80.)

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailings
TTAG via S'hai & S'hai Hopsang	Fri. 13th Jan. at 10 a.m.	
MANILA	Fri. 13th Jan. at 3 p.m.	
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Leasing	Sat. 13th Jan. at 9 a.m.	
TTAG via S'hai & S'hai Hopsang	Sun. 14th Jan. at 10 a.m.	
BANGKOK via Swatow Kwangsang	Mon. 15th Jan. at 10 a.m.	
TTAG via S'hai & S'hai Hopsang	Tues. 16th Jan. at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI via Swatow Waihsing	Tues. 16th Jan. at 10 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	Tues. 16th Jan. at noon.	
TTAG via S'hai & S'hai Hopsang	Thurs. 18th Jan. at 10 a.m.	
BANGKOK via Swatow Waihsing	Mon. 22nd Jan. at 10 a.m.	
KOBE via Shanghai	Mon. 22nd Jan. at noon.	
STRAITS & Calcutta	Mon. 29th Jan. at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers a.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Fooksang" will be despatched on or about Monday, 29th Jan., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone Central No. 215. General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiphong ...	W. C. Parimore	FRI. 12th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiching ...	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 16th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haifoong ...	Ellis Walker	FRI. 19th Jan. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESAGERIES MARITIMES.

S.S. "CORDILLERE"

Consignees of Cargo from Marseilles &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Tea and Valuable are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday the 11th instant at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 14th January 1923 or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday the 11th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER.

Acting agent.

Hongkong, 5th. January 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship

"BOWES CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 6th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst. at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's

Steamer

"PROIUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th Jan., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th January, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th. Jan. 1923.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY

SERVICE

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 19th Jan.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 25th Jan.

For further particulars please apply to—

T. WATANABE,

Manager.

Tel. Central No. 2206.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

